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Congress were personally strangers and unfamiliar with each other's languages.

Our delegation was invited to a reception by M. Carnot, President of France, and also to one given by M. Yves Guyot, the minister of public works, and to the public unveiling of a copy of Bartholdi's statue in New York harbor, on an island in the Seine, and a subsequent banquet given by the city of Paris on the fourth of July at the Hotel de Ville—and also a reception by the American minister and his wife at their home on the same evening. They also met leading English peace advocates in London by invitation of Mr. Hodgson Pratt at the Liberal Club, and again at the private residence of Mr. Walter Hazell, Treasurer of the London Peace Society, which through its Secretary, Mr. W. Evans Darby, and other officials extended every possible courtesy to your representatives. The London meetings were held both before and after the Paris Congress, which adjourned to meet in London next year.

M. Frederic Passy, the President of the leading French Peace Society and President of the World's Congress, was untiring in his public duties and private attentions. He is an honored member of the French Institute and of the National Parliament. His hospitable mansion, generous table and delightful family at Neuilly welcomed us. His public addresses and administrations and his more private conversations and advice will never be forgotten. He is a grand specimen of a genuine French Republican, as well as a lifelong advocate of peace, and our acquaintance with him served to confirm our hope of the permanent self-government of that polite and brave people.

The English Monarchy together with the other Monarchies of Europe declined to participate in the opening of the French Exposition. They were invited to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the French Republic of 1789. Two hundred and four liberal and radical members of the British House of Commons then addressed a note to President Carnot and the French people, expressing sympathy with the great objects of the Exposition. M. Passy and two hundred and fifty members of the French Chamber of Deputies replied in a similar spirit as follows: "Be assured, gentlemen, that the incident which gave rise to your action did not leave in our minds as regards Great Britain any feeling of unjust resentment, but even had it been otherwise your memorial would have been the means not only of banishing any bitter memory, but also of replacing it by the warmest and sincerest gratitude. It is impossible, gentlemen, that divergency of views and interests should not at times arise between the best of nations, as between the best of families and individuals; but when hearts and minds are tenanted by reason and kindness, clouds roll away and difficulties are smoothed, and this, thanks to your action, gentlemen, we are again led to perceive."

—Up to Oct. 1, over seventeen and a half millions of people have visited the Paris Exhibition, an increase of more than eight millions over the number in the corresponding period at the Exhibition in Paris in 1878. And yet there were some who predicted that the Eiffel Tower would be a failure.

THE PARIS AND AMERICAN EXHIBITIONS AND PEACE.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, one of the ablest and most brilliant of our public men, on his return from Europe, characteristically said that Americans do not at all appreciate the magnitude of the World's Exposition which closes October 31. He calls attention to the fact that nothing comparatively has been written of the International Congresses held in Paris this summer and autumn by invitation of the French Government, and which are certain to have such a marked effect on the intellectual life of the world. Of these there were one hundred and sixty-nine, covering almost every subject of thought, invention or investigation. These Congresses appointed committees, started lines of inquiry, provided for future meetings and did everything except telegraph their unsensational proceedings to the sensational press. Among these Congresses, the Universal Peace Congress was confessedly eminent. But as its discussions touched the present sensitive political and military condition of Europe at almost every point, it was compelled by courtesy to France and its regard to its own influence on practical questions to move with great prudence and discretion. But its deliberations were free and its outcome all that could be expected. It has apparently paved the way for its own wider recognition and weightier practical influence on the war-making powers than any of its predecessors. This, not because it was richer in the *personnel* of its members, more thorough in its debates, or its conclusions more widely published and read, but because it gave expression to the spirit of the time,—the aspiration that stirs the hearts of the coming generation of thoughtful young men. It marked an era in the protest of civilized men against the barbarism of war.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-two will witness, we trust, in America similar Congresses called and cared for by our Government, where our own people can see and hear the world's leading spirits—its experts in every line of modern inquiry. But especially and emphatically should America celebrate the year of her discovery by taking the place to which the suffrages of the world seem to have spontaneously elected her, viz., *its leader in the example and championship of peace.*

To this end our legislation should be adapted, so that the new century, nineteen hundred, may at its opening exhibit this consummate flower of civilization.

RUSSIAN PRISONS.

The Russian Government has decided to give a prize of 2000 francs and a large gold medal for the best work on the subject of "John Howard in the History of Prison Reform," as a mark of respect for the eminent British philanthropist, who died at Kherson, in South Russia, in 1790, after doing much toward the improvement of Russian prisons. "A living dog is better than a dead lion." It is well to recognize Howard's noble work. It would be better to reform the whole present system of Russian prisons for political offenders as depicted by the pen of Kennan. Russia deserves, and will receive, the abhorrence of mankind till she treats prisoners less cruelly and barbarously.